10518776

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:X

LOGINID:ssspta1604dxj

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

```
 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  AUG 15  CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
 NEWS  3  OCT 07  EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
 NEWS  4  OCT 07  Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent
                  number searching
 NEWS  5  OCT 22  Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing
                  enhanced
 NEWS  6  OCT 22  WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT
                  Applications
 NEWS  7  OCT 24  CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of
                  pre-registered REACH substances
 NEWS  8  NOV 21  CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
                  substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
                  and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
 NEWS  9  NOV 26  MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
 NEWS 10  NOV 26  MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts
                  availability of new fully-indexed citations
 NEWS 11  NOV 26  CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
 NEWS 12  NOV 26  Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
                  searching
 NEWS 13  DEC 01  ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable

 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
```

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:11:22 ON 11 DEC 2008

=> FIL REGISTRY
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL

10518776

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:11:46 ON 11 DEC 2008

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 10 DEC 2008 HIGHEST RN 1083052-41-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 10 DEC 2008 HIGHEST RN 1083052-41-8

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

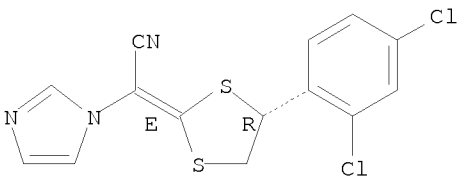
=> s luliconazole
L1 1 LULICONAZOLE

=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 187164-19-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1997
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[(4R)-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, (αE)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, [R-(E)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN Lulicon
CN Luliconazole
CN NND 502
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H9 Cl2 N3 S2
SR CA
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSPRODUCT, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, PROUSDDR, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).
Double bond geometry as shown.

10518776



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

34 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
34 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

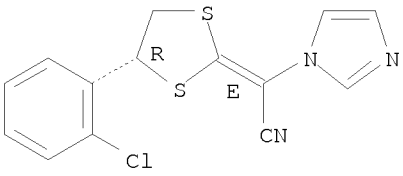
=> s lanconazole
L2 0 LANCONAZOLE

=> s lanoconazole
L3 3 LANOCONAZOLE

=> d l3 1-3

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 133267-38-6 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 19 Apr 1991
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[(4R)-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, (αE)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, [R-(E)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (R)-Lanoconazole
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H10 Cl N3 S2
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



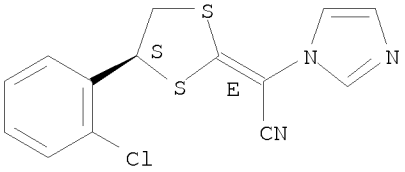
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 133162-80-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 1991
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[(4S)-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, (αE)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, [S-(E)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (S)-Lanoconazole
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C14 H10 Cl N3 S2
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



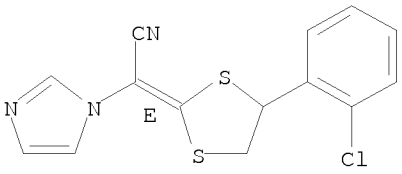
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 101530-10-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 19 Apr 1986
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, (αE)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, (E)-(±)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole-1-acetonitrile, α-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene]-, (E)-
CN Astat
CN Lanoconazole
CN Latoconazole
CN NND 318
CN TJN 318
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 153222-93-6
MF C14 H10 Cl N3 S2
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSPRODUCT, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: WHO

Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

118 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
118 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

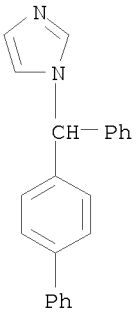
=> s bifonazole
L4 5 BIFONAZOLE

=> d l4 1-5

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 169821-67-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 08 Nov 1995
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 21-(acetyloxy)-6,9-difluoro-11-hydroxy-16,17-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(oxy)]-, (6α,11β,16α)-, mixt. with 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl)-1H-imidazole (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl)-, mixt. contg. (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Bifonazole-fluocinolide mixt.
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C26 H32 F2 O7 . C22 H18 N2
CI MXS
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

CM 1

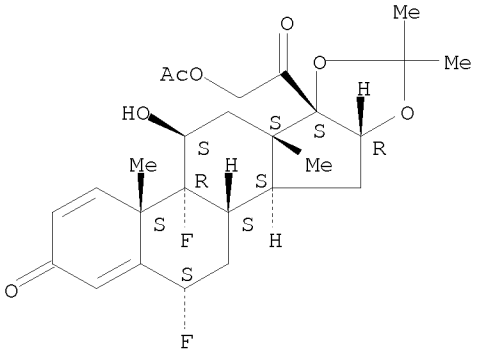
CRN 60628-96-8
CMF C22 H18 N2



CM 2

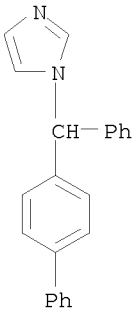
CRN 356-12-7
CMF C26 H32 F2 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 144208-96-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 30 Oct 1992
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl)-, hydrobromide (1:1)
(CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl)-, monohydrobromide
(9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Bifonazole hydrobromide
MF C22 H18 N2 . Br H
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT
CRN (60628-96-8)

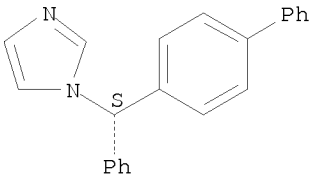


● HBr

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 91487-86-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-[(S)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Bifonazole
CN (S)-Bifonazole
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C22 H18 N2
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



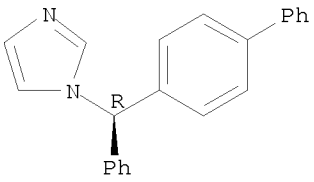
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

12 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 91487-85-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-[(R)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Bifonazole
CN (R)-Bifonazole
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C22 H18 N2

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

12 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 5 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN 60628-96-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylphenylmethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-Bifonazole
CN A-One-L
CN Amycor
CN Azolmen
CN BAY-h 4502
CN Bedriol
CN Bicutrin
CN Bifazol
CN Bifonazole
CN bifosin
CN Mycospor
CN Mycosporan
CN Trifonazole
DR 162824-44-4
MF C22 H18 N2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, IMSPRODUCT, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

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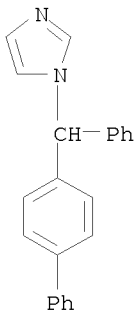

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

516 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
517 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file medicine
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	39.98	40.19

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FILE 'DRUGMONOG2' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'EMBAL' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'IMSDRUGNEWS' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'IMSPRODUCT' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'NLDB' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'NUTRACEUT' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'PCTGEN' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

FILE 'PHARMAML' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

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CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:11:22 ON 11 DEC 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:11:46 ON 11 DEC 2008
L1   1 S LULICONAZOLE
L2   0 S LANCONAZOLE
L3   3 S LANOCONAZOLE
L4   5 S BIFONAZOLE

     FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS, DDFB,
     DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE,
     IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE,
     NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, PASCAL, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, ...' ENTERED AT
     15:13:38 ON 11 DEC 2008

=> s l1 or l3 or l4
  26 FILES SEARCHED...
L5   3844 L1 OR L3 OR L4

=> s l5 and pd<2003
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  14 FILES SEARCHED...
  18 FILES SEARCHED...
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  22 FILES SEARCHED...
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  28 FILES SEARCHED...
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
  32 FILES SEARCHED...
L6   2345 L5 AND PD<2003

Jagoe

```
=> s flexible collodian
L7          11 FLEXIBLE COLLODIAN

=> s collodion
L8       13811 COLLODION

=> s polymer or copolymer
L9     3940397 POLYMER OR COPOLYMER

=> s ethyl cellulose or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate or acrylic or resin
L10    2611828 ETHYL CELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYLCELLULOSE PHTHALATE OR
               ACRYLIC OR RESIN

=> s l7 or l8 or l9 or l10
L11    5538280 L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10

=> s l11 and l6
L12         29 L11 AND L6

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l12
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13          27 DUP REM L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l13 1-27 ibib, kwic

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 27  USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:       2004:320622  USPAT2
TITLE:                  Pharmaceutical and cosmetic carrier or composition for
                        topical application
INVENTOR(S):            Eini, Meir, Nes Zions, ISRAEL
                        Tamarkin, Dov, Maccabim, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     Foamix Ltd., Ness Ziona, ISRAEL (non-U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER       KIND    DATE
                        ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:     US 6911211         B2   20050628
                        WO 2001051014           20010719            <--
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2002-169897          20010110  (10)
                        WO 2001-IL25            20010110
                                                20021231  PCT 371 date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:   Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-653267, filed
                        on 31 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.
                        No. US 2002-526509, filed on 16 Mar 2000, Pat. No. US
                        6348229

                               NUMBER        DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   IL 2000-133968     20000110
                        IL 2002-133969     20000110
                        IL 2002-137051     20000627
                        IL 2002-137052     20000627
                        US 2002-216162P    20000703 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:       Kunz, Gary
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Haghighatian, Mina
```

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1735
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . waxes (both naturally occurring and synthetic); polymers for aiding the film-forming properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is available from GAF Chemical Corporation as Ganex V-220®); abrasive scrub. . .

DETD . . . gelling agent including, but not limited to, cellulose esters such as hydroxypropyl cellulose (Klucel®), hydroxyethyl cellulose (Natrosol®), polyvinylpyrrolidone (Povidone®), carboxyvinyl polymer (HIVIS 105®) and the like that may be provided in any amount necessary to thicken the composition to a desired. . .

IT 60-54-8, Tetracycline 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 59198-70-8, Diflucortolone valerate 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 108436-80-2, Rociclovir
(cosmetic and pharmaceutical carrier comprising fatty alc., fatty acid and oil for topical compns.)

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:21839 USPATFULL
TITLE: BIOADHESIVE COMPLEXES OF POLYCARBOPHIL AND AZOLE ANTIFUNGAL OR ANTIPROTOZOAL DRUGS
INVENTOR(S): SAETTONE, MARCO FABRIZIO, PISA, ITALY
PANICHI, LUANA, PISA, ITALY
GIANNACCINI, BORIS, PISA, ITALY
BOLDRINI, ENRICO, PISA, ITALY
BIANCHINI, PIETRO, PISA, ITALY

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020012674	A1	20020131	<--
	US 6423307	B2	20020723	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-230863	A1	19990202 (9)	
	WO 1997-IT187		19970725	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1996-RM559	19960802

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JOSEPH A DEGRANDI, SMITH GAMBRELL & RUSSELL, BEVERIDGE DEGRANDI WEILACHER & YOUNG, 1850 M STREET NW SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20036
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 858
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . been shown for the inclusion of bioadhesive polymers in conventional pharmaceutical forms. The so obtained bioadhesive forms mainly consist of polymer materials which are capable of interacting with mucus or with mucins. The features that a bioadhesive polymer should show in order to be pharmaceutically acceptable may be summarised as follows:

SUMM . . . properties is polycarbophil (produced by B.F. Goodrich Company of Cleveland, Ohio, under the trade name Noveon® AA-1). Polycarbophil is an acrylic acid polymer loosely cross-linked with divinyl glycol, in particular with a quantity comprised between 0,5 and 1% by weight of 3,4-dihydroxy-1,5-hexadiene, corresponding. . . on the ionic strength of the solution: the swelling degree increases with increasing pH. The amount of water that the polymer may absorb ranges from 15-35 ml per gram, at low pH values (1-3), to 100 ml per gram, in neutral. . .

SUMM . . . J. Controlled Release, 2, 1985, 47-57; K. V. R. Rao and P. Buri, Int. J. Pharm., 52, 1989, 265-270). The polymer interaction with mucin is made easier by the fact that the polymer chains undergo swelling in water, and this allows a good degree of interpenetration with the glycoprotein chains of mucus present. . .

SUMM . . . 696 and No. 0 501 523, in the name of Columbia Laboratories Inc., concerning the use of a class of polymer products, including polycarbophil as the preferred example, as bioadhesives for the production of sustained release pharmaceutical products. In the said. . .

SUMM [0025] The foregoing is made possible by the chemical nature of the chosen bioadhesive polymer, having reactive carboxyl groups, and of the azole active ingredients, which, when not salified, are of a basic nature. When. . . practice, the resulting formulations are capable of: a) adhering to the mucosa as a result of the action of the polymer component, and b) releasing the azole derivative in situ very slowly and with a constant rate.

SUMM . . . each by preparing two solutions in methanol, one containing the drug in its basic form and the other containing the polymer, the relative amounts of drug and polymer to be dissolved having been calculated in such a way as to obtain in the two solutions an equal number. . . polycarbophil the neutralisation equivalent has been evaluated by potentiometric titration carried out with 0,01 N NaOH on 100 mg of polymer, and the result obtained, as pointed out before, is about 7 meq/g. The methanol solutions are mixed together and the. . .

DETD . . . % dispersion of pig gastric mucin absorbed on filter paper) between which a matrix obtained by direct compression of the polymer under test was interposed. The reference polymers used are Carbopol® 940 (water-soluble polymer of acrylic acid cross-linked with polyalkenyl polyethers, produced by B.F. Goodrich), pectin, xanthan gum, hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC).

DETD . . . while the other was fixed to a second cylindrical body B, of the same diameter of the body A. The polymer product under test, once applied on the mucous surface fixed to the body A, was contacted with the mucous layer. . . thermostat at 37° C., resting upon a mobile platform. After maintaining the contact between the two mucous layers and the polymer for one minute, the platform was lowered at a constant speed (i.e. 2.5 mm/min), thus causing the breaking of the bioadhesive binding between the polymer surface and the mucous surface. Before being applied on the mucin surfaces the polymer matrixes were hydrated for 5 minutes in distilled water. The electric motor of the platform and the balance were connected. . .

DETD [0045] The force required to separate the polymer surface from the mucous layer was recorded as a function of the distance between the two surfaces, and from the. . . adhesion work per surface unit, are reported in the following table.

TABLE 1

Measurement of bioadhesion

Polymer	Adhesion work per surface unit (erg/cm.sup.2 ± s.e.)
Carbopol ® 940	1070.00 ± 69.00
pectin	160.52 ± 8.92
polycarbophil	1083.20 ± 95.06
xanthan gum	555.53. . .

DETD [0046] From the above values it is evident that the acrylic polymers Carbopol® 940 and (to an even greater extent) polycarbophil show a much stronger mucoadhesion than that offered by the. . .

DETD . . . As it appears from the above data, the in vitro tests did not show any inhibitory activity by the polycarbophil polymer, tested alone, on the growth of strains of Candida albicans. On the other hand, a complete release of the antifungal. . .

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 443-48-1D, Metronidazole, complexes with polycarbophil 9003-01-4D, Polyacrylic acid, complex with antifungal and antiprotozoal drugs 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 23593-75-1D, Clotrimazole, complexes with polycarbophil 27523-40-6, Isoconazole 60628-96-8D, Bifonazole, complexes with polycarbophil 61318-90-9D, Sulconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 62973-76-6D, Azanidazole, complexes with polycarbophil 64211-45-6D, Oxiconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 64872-76-0D, Butoconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 65277-42-1D, Ketoconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 65899-73-2D, Tioconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 67915-31-5D, Terconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 72479-26-6D, Fenticonazole, complexes with polycarbophil 84625-61-6D, Itraconazole, complexes with polycarbophil 86386-73-4D, Fluconazole, complexes with polycarbophil
(bioadhesive complexes of polycarbophil and azole antifungal or antiprotozoal drugs)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:958598 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:29132
TITLE: Stable antifungal transdermal patches
INVENTOR(S): Shimojo, Yasuhiko; Ono, Hidenori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yutoku Pharmaceutical Ind. Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002363070	A	20021218	JP 2001-170841	20010606 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-170841 20010606

PI JP 2002363070 A 20021218

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002363070	A	20021218	JP 2001-170841	20010606 <--

AB . . . fatty acid esters, and organic acids. For example, a mixture was prepared containing bifonazole 1, Craton D 1112 (styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer) 26, polyisobutylene 4.6, paraffin oils 30.6, alicyclic

hydrocarbons (Arkon P 100) 36.7, Irganox 1010 0.1, and thymol 1 part and.
. .
IT Resin acids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, esters with glycerol; antifungal transdermal patches containing solubilizers)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 87-76-3, Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorophenate 89-83-8, Thymol 110-16-7, Maleic acid, biological studies 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 777-11-7, Haloprogin 1018-71-9, Pyrrolnitrin 1394-02-1, Trichomycin 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 2020-25-9, Phenyl-11-iodo-10-undecynoate 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2398-96-1, Naphthiomate T 7681-93-8, Pimaricin 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 9004-99-3, MYS 40 14324-55-1, Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate 16732-09-5, 2,4,6-Tribromophenyl caproate 19504-77-9, Variotin 22733-60-4, Siccanin 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24169-02-6, Econazole nitrate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 27220-47-9, Econazole 27523-40-6, Isoconazole 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 41621-49-2, Ciclopirox olamine 50838-36-3, Tolciclate 53370-90-4, Exalamide 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 74512-12-2, Omoconazole 77175-51-0, Croconazole 78613-35-1, Amorolfine 78628-80-5, Terbinafine hydrochloride 83826-43-1, Octyldodecyl myristate 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 88678-31-3, Liranaftate 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 101530-10-3, Lanoconazole 101828-21-1, Butenafine 130726-68-0, Neticonazole
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antifungal transdermal patches containing solubilizers)
IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters. polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters. polymers 186206-54-2, Nissetsu PE 300
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as adhesive; antifungal transdermal patches containing solubilizers)

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:338003 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antifungal compounds and uses therefor
INVENTOR(S): Markham, Penelope N., Oak Park, IL, UNITED STATES
Neyfakh, Alexander A., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Xuan, Yongzhi, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Crich, David, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Jaber, Mohammad-Rami, Romeoville, IL, UNITED STATES
Johnson, Michael E., Winnetka, IL, UNITED STATES
Mulhearn, Debbie C., Wheaton, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020193369	A1	20021219	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-8375	A1	20011102	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-245548P	20001102 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Steven L. Highlander, FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., SUITE 2400, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 113

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2729
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . finally hydrogenolysis of the N-benzyl group. Each of these carbazoles will then be subjected to conjugate addition (Perlmutter, 1992) with acrylic acid to give directly 8-14. ##STR9##
IT 3689-76-7, Chlormidazole 4423-49-8, INF 802 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 27220-47-9, Econazole 27523-40-6, Isoconazole 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 60628-98-0, Lombazole 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 67915-31-5, Terconazole 68685-54-1, Parconazole 70161-09-0, Democonazole 72479-26-6, Fenticonazole 80456-55-9, Vibunazole 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 99592-32-2, Sertaconazole 101530-10-3, Lanoconazole 120924-80-3, Genaconazole 137234-62-9, Voriconazole 154950-29-5, T-8581 171228-49-2, Posaconazole 181869-54-5, TAK 456 182760-06-1, Ravuconazole 210562-98-4, SYN 2869 214543-30-3 300816-42-6, INF 801 422322-00-7, R 120758
(enhanced antifungal therapy with azole fungicides in combination with carbazole and triptycene antifungal agents)

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300492 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:316129
TITLE: Microcapsules for stabilizing cosmetic, pharmaceutical or food products
INVENTOR(S): Parente Duena, Antonio; Bonilla Munoz, Angel; Garces Garces, Josep
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipotec, S.A., Spain
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001028530	A1	20010426	WO 2000-ES403	20001019 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
ES 2162746	A1	20020101	ES 1999-2323	19991021 <--
ES 2162746	B1	20030216		
CA 2388166	A1	20010426	CA 2000-2388166	20001019 <--
AU 2001010305	A	20010430	AU 2001-10305	20001019 <--
BR 2000014836	A	20020611	BR 2000-14836	20001019 <--
EP 1222918	A1	20020717	EP 2000-971451	20001019 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003535032	T	20031125	JP 2001-531360	20001019

	MX 2002PA03933	A	20030922	MX 2002-PA3933	20020419
	US 20060051408	A1	20060309	US 2005-265467	20051102
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				ES 1999-2323 A	19991021
				WO 2000-ES403 W	20001019
				US 2002-111333 A3	20020418

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 2001028530 A1 20010426

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 2001028530	A1	20010426	WO 2000-ES403	20001019	<--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
	ES 2162746	A1	20020101	ES 1999-2323	19991021	<--
	ES 2162746	B1	20030216			
	CA 2388166	A1	20010426	CA 2000-2388166	20001019	<--
	AU 2001010305	A	20010430	AU 2001-10305	20001019	<--
	BR 2000014836	A	20020611	BR 2000-14836	20001019	<--
	EP 1222918	A1	20020717	EP 2000-971451	20001019	<--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL					
	JP 2003535032	T	20031125	JP 2001-531360	20001019	
	MX 2002PA03933	A	20030922	MX 2002-PA3933	20020419	
	US 20060051408	A1	20060309	US 2005-265467	20051102	

AB . . . insol. natural or modified polysaccharide or an inorg. adsorbent material, wherein are included the active ingredients and is coated with polymer material (natural polymer or natural modified polymer or synthetic polymer which is appropriate to be used in cosmetic, pharmaceutical or food industries, and is capable of forming films). The microcapsules. . .

IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 79-81-2, Vitamin a palmitate 303-98-0, Ubidecarenone 1406-18-4D, Vitamin e, derivs. 1668-00-4, Arsenazo iii 7439-89-6D, Iron, salts, biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7782-49-2D, Selenium, salts, biological studies 9001-05-2, Catalase 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetophthalate 9004-57-3, Ethylcellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-79-2, Glycogen, biological studies 9012-36-6, Agarose 9050-31-1 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 24938-16-7, Eudragit e 26589-39-9, Eudragit S 33434-24-1, Eudragit RL 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 51822-44-7, Eudragit L
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules for stabilizing cosmetic and pharmaceutical and food products)

IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin c 53-86-1, Indomethacin 57-22-7, Vincristine 59-02-9, α Tocopherol 59-05-2, Methotrexate 76-57-3, Codeine 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 7440-36-0D, Antimony, compds., biological studies 8001-27-2, Hirudin

9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate 12629-01-5, Human growth hormone 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21215-62-3, Human calcitonin 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24967-93-9, Chondroitin 4 sulfate 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 25322-46-7, Chondroitin 6 sulfate 26839-75-8, Timolol 27220-47-9, Econazole 27523-40-6, Isoconazole 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41621-49-2 47931-85-1, Salmon calcitonin 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 52028-35-0, Tc 90, biological studies 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 60731-46-6, Carbocalcitonin 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64872-76-0, Butaconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 67915-31-5, Terconazole 69558-55-0, Thymopentin 72088-94-9, Carboxyfluorescein 72479-26-6, Fenticonazole 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 84697-21-2, Zinoconazole 126467-48-9, Somatotropin swine
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules for stabilizing cosmetic and pharmaceutical and food products)

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:507527 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:97482
TITLE: Preparations for the non-traumatic excision of diseased nails
INVENTOR(S): Kraemer, Karl; Bohn, Manfred
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001049283	A1	20010712	WO 2000-EP12553	20001212 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10061801	A1	20010712	DE 2000-10061801	20001212 <--
EP 1263426	A1	20021211	EP 2000-991166	20001212 <--
EP 1263426	B1	20060315		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003519180	T	20030617	JP 2001-549651	20001212
AT 320250	T	20060415	AT 2000-991166	20001212
PT 1263426	T	20060731	PT 2000-991166	20001212
ES 2260093	T3	20061101	ES 2000-991166	20001212
US 20030012749	A1	20030116	US 2002-149577	20020613

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 2000-10000053	A	20000103
	WO 2000-EP12553	W	20001212

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 2001049283 A1 20010712

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001049283	A1	20010712	WO 2000-EP12553	20001212 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10061801	A1	20010712	DE 2000-10061801	20001212 <--
EP 1263426	A1	20021211	EP 2000-991166	20001212 <--
EP 1263426	B1	20060315		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003519180	T	20030617	JP 2001-549651	20001212
AT 320250	T	20060415	AT 2000-991166	20001212
PT 1263426	T	20060731	PT 2000-991166	20001212
ES 2260093	T3	20061101	ES 2000-991166	20001212
US 20030012749	A1	20030116	US 2002-149577	20020613

IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 110-91-8D, Morpholine, derivs., biological studies 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 777-11-7, Haloprogin 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 7732-18-5, water, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 11121-32-7, Mepartricin 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 27220-47-9, econazole 27523-40-6, Isoconazole 29342-05-0, Ciclopirox 29342-06-1 29342-10-7 29342-11-8 41621-49-2, Ciclopiroxolamine 50650-76-5, Piroctone 50838-36-3, Tolciclate 60595-55-3 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 72479-26-6, Fenticonazole 77175-51-0, Croconazole 78613-35-1, Amorolfine 78613-38-4 78628-80-5, Terbinafine hydrochloride 79438-21-4 79438-22-5 84625-61-6, itraconazole 84902-22-7 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 101828-21-1, Butenafine 104153-37-9, Rilopirox 164294-55-7 349554-54-7 349554-55-8 349554-56-9 349586-53-4 349586-54-5 349586-56-7
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(prepns. for non-traumatic excision of diseased nails)

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:71111 USPATFULL
TITLE: Acidified composition for topical treatment of nail and skin conditions
INVENTOR(S): Sun, Ying, Somerville, NJ, United States
Liu, Jue-Chen, Neshanic, NJ, United States
Kimbleton, Elizabeth, Princeton, NJ, United States
Wang, Jonas C. T., Robbinsville, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., Skillman, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6231875	B1	20010515	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-265284		19990309 (9)	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-80116P	19980331 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Howard, S.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	48	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1441	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . film-forming substance and antimycotic compound. U.S. Pat. No. 5,120,530 (1992) describes a antimycotic nail varnish containing amorolfine in quaternary ammonium acrylic copolymer. The water-insoluble film former is a copolymerizate of acrylic acid esters and methacrylic acid esters having a low content of quaternary ammonium groups. U.S. Pat. No. 5,264,206 (1993) describes a nail lacquer with antimycotic activity, which contains an antimycotic agent and water-insoluble film formers including polyvinyl acetate, a copolymer of polyvinyl acetate and acrylic acid, copolymers of vinyl acetate and crotonic acid, monoalkyl maleate, etc. U.S. Pat. No. 5,346,692 (1994) describes a nail lacquer. . . . its hydrochloric acid salt as an antimycotic agent, solvents, and a polymeric film former consisting of di-butyl phthalate, Paraloid A-21 acrylic resin, poly(vinyl acetate) etc. However, these patents and publication mention little, if any, information concerning nail penetration enhancement of drugs in. . .

DETD As defined herein, the term "polymeric film former," is a polymer which may be added to a volatile solvent and other substances to form a polymeric solution which may be applied to the skin to form a film. Examples of polymeric film formers include but are not limited to acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, (such as Carboset® or Avalure® polymers, made by BF Goodrich); polymers of methacrylic acid and its esters (such as Eudragit® polymers: S, L, RS and RL series, made by Rohm Pharma); cellulose polymers, nitrocellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetates (such as cellulose triacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate); nylon, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, formaldehyde resin, and polymer blends of the aforementioned polymers. Preferred polymeric film formers are selected from the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/ acrylic polymers, (such as Carboset® or Avalure® polymers, made by BF Goodrich); polymers of methacrylic acid and its esters, (such as. . .

DETD . . . typical acidified lacquer composition comprises 1% clotrimazole as active agent, 0.1% concentrated HCl (37% HCl by weight) as acidifier, 15% acrylic polymer (Carboset® 525 or Avalure® AC 315) as film former, and 43% ethyl alcohol and 40% ethyl acetate as volatile solvents.. . . the acidified lacquer composition comprises 1% clotrimazole as active agent, 0.1% concentrated HCl (37% HCl by weight) as acidifier, 15% acrylic polymer (Carboset® 525 or Avalure® AC 315) as film former, 0.7% isopropyl myristate as non-volatile drug solubilizer, 0.1% butylated hydroxyltoluene as. . .

DETD . . . an active agent, from about 0.1% to about 1% concentrated HCl (37% HCl by weight) as an acidifier, about 15% acrylic polymer (Carboset® 525 or Avalure® AC 315) as a polymeric film former, 1% isopropyl myristate as non-volatile solvent,

0.1% butylated hydroxyltoluene. . .
DETD . . . as an active agent, from about 0.1% to about 1% concentrated HCl (37% HCl by weight) as an acidifier, 3% acrylic polymer (Carboset® 525 or Avalure® AC 315) as a polymeric film former, 1% isopropyl myristate as non-volatile solvent, 0.1% butylated hydroxyltoluene. . .
DETD . . . 15.0
Mic. N Miconazole Nitrate
Itra Itraconazole
Conc. HCl Concentrate Hydrochloric Acid, 37%
IPM Isopropyl Myristate
EtOH Ethyl alcohol, 200 proof, denatured
CBST525 Carboset ® 525, Acrylic copolymer, B F Goodrich
Eth. Ac Ethyl Acetate
DETD . . . Concentrate Hydrochloric Acid, 37%
IPM Isopropyl Myristate
Ascor. P Ascorbyl Palmitate
Eth. Ac Ethyl Acetate
EtOH Ethyl alcohol, 200 proof, denatured
CBST Carboset ® 525, Acrylic copolymer
DETD . . . C. (AVG±STD, n=3). The effect of occlusive versus non-occlusive conditions was tested by covering selected donor cells with an occlusive polymer film after allowing the lacquer sufficient time to dry up. The occlusion test was used to mimic the condition often. . .
DETD . . . lacquer formulation containing 2% miconazole nitrate to a solvent evaporated in a short period of time, and left a uniform polymer film on the skin. Table 8 tabulates the compositions of the nail lacquer formulations tested. A commercial cream product containing. . .
DETD Depending on the polymer content, the acidified formulations can be formulated as lacquer or spray and aerosol. A lacquer formulation contains relative high polymer content, and forms a polymer film upon application. On the other hand, a low-polymer-content formulation can be sprayed by a pump operated manually, or powered by compressed or liquefied gases, i.e., in the forms. . . in Table 5 tested for skin irritation was formulated specifically as liquid spray. It contained only 0.5% Carboset® 525 as polymer film former, instead of 15% polymer in the other lacquers. After being applied to skin with a spray pump, this formulation formed an almost invisible, discrete. . .
DETD . . . E)
The Spray Formulation

Ingredient	% (w/w)
Miconazole Nitrate, USP	2.00
Isopropyl Myristate, USP	1.00
Ethyl Alcohol (40B), USP	70.00
Avalure Polymer	3.00
Menthol, USP	1.00
Ethyl Acetate, USP	22.00
Conc. HCl, USP	1.00

CLM What is claimed:
. . . lacquer composition of claim 6 wherein said at least one polymeric film former is selected from the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, polymers of methacrylic acid, esters of polymers of methacrylic acid, cellulose polymers, nitrocellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetates, cellulose triacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, nylon, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, and formaldehyde

resin.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . about 0.1% to about 15%, wherein said at least one polymeric film former is selected from the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, polymers of methacrylic acid, esters of polymers of methacrylic acid, cellulose polymers nitrocellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetates cellulose triacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, nylon, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, and formaldehyde resin.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . 37% HCl, about 2% of miconazole nitrate, about 70% ethyl alcohol, about 22% ethyl acetate, and about 3% of an acrylic polymer.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . 37% HCl, about 2% of miconazole nitrate, about 40% ethyl alcohol, about 22% ethyl acetate, and about 15% of an acrylic polymer.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . about 42% to about 44% ethyl acetate, and said at least one polymeric film former is about 15% of an acrylic polymer.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . about 23% to about 24% ethyl acetate, and said at least one polymeric film former is about 3% of an acrylic polymer.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . 23% to about 24% ethyl acetate; and said polymeric film former is from about 3% to about 15% of an acrylic polymer.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . about 24% ethyl acetate, and said at least polymeric film former is from about 3% to about 15% of an acrylic polymer.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl acetate; and said at least one polymeric film former is selected from the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, polymers of methacrylic acid and the esters of polymers of methacrylic acid.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl acetate; and said at least one polymeric film former is selected form the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, polymers of methacrylic acid and the esters of polymers of methacrylic acid.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl acetate; and said at least one polymeric film former is selected form the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, polymers of methacrylic acid and the esters of polymers of methacrylic acid.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . acidified lacquer of claim 35 wherein said at least one polymeric film former is selected from the group consisting of acrylic copolymers/acrylic polymers, polymers of methacrylic acid,

esters of polymers of methacrylic acid, cellulose polymers, nitrocellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetates cellulose triacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, nylon, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, and formaldehyde resin.

IT 50-00-0D, Formaldehyde, polymers, biological studies 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 58-85-5, Biotin 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 64-72-2, Chlortetracycline hydrochloride 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 101-20-2, Triclocarban 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 777-11-7, Haloprogin 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin b 1405-10-3, Neomycin sulfate 1405-41-0, Gentamicin sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 2058-46-0, Oxytetracycline hydrochloride 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 3380-34-5 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24729-96-2, Clindamycin phosphate 25155-18-4, Methylbenzethonium chloride 27220-47-9, Econazole 38304-91-5 41621-49-2, Ciclopirox olamine 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65277-42-1 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 67914-69-6, Elubiol 67915-31-5, Terconazole 78613-35-1, Amorolfine 83701-22-8, Minoxidil sulfate 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 98319-26-7, Finasteride 100986-85-4, (-)-Ofloxacin 101828-21-1, Butenafine 105635-75-4, Ethocyn 110588-57-3, Saperconazole 112965-21-6, Calcipotriene
(acidified compns. for topical treatment of nail and skin conditions)

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:117302 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Topical and transdermal delivery system utilizing submicron oil spheres
INVENTOR(S):	Friedman, Doron, Carmei Yossef, Israel Schwartz, Joseph, Rehovat, Israel Aviv, Haim, Rehovot, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pharmos Corp., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6113921		20000905	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-6446		19980113 (9)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-36116, filed on 23 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 6004566
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	897

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . 870 claims good anti-inflammatory activity and high safety of an anti-inflammatory substance in combination with MCT oil and carboxy vinyl polymer. Again, droplet size is not emphasized.

DETD . . . the trade name TWEEN (ICI American Inc., Wilmington, Del.,

U.S.A.), PLURONIC F-68 (trade name of BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany for a copolymer of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene). At this time, PLURONIC F-68 and the POLOXAMER 188 are preferred. The TYLOXAPOL and TWEEN surfactants. . .

DETD . . . carbopols and adjusting to a pH, organic thickening agents such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) or a hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) polymer, or cetostearyl alcohol and other waxes that may rigidify, solidify or increase the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion to the. . .

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-86-1 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-47-6, Physostigmine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-26-8, Vitamin A 94-24-6, Tetracaine 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 321-64-2, Tacrine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1024-99-3 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 4345-03-3, α-Tocopherol succinate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 36322-90-4 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 78213-16-8, Diclofenac diethylammonium salt 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin
(topical and transdermal delivery system containing submicron oil spheres)

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:9909 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Antifungal composition for external use being retentive in stratum corneum			
INVENTOR(S):	Kamishita, Takuzo, Osaka, Japan Miyazaki, Takashi, Toyama, Japan			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Toko Yakuhin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6017920		20000125	<--
	WO 9530440		19951116	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-578606		19960105	(8)
	WO 1995-JP773		19950419	
			19960105	PCT 371 date
			19960105	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1994-94243		19940506	
	JP 1994-307521		19941212	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Fay, Zohreh			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	606			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM In the preparation of a gel preparation, there are used gel bases comprising a carboxyvinyl polymer, a water-soluble basic compound (e.g. alkali metal hydroxides, alkanolamines, etc.), hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, purified water, lower. . .

DETD

(Components)	(Amount)
Bifonazole	0.5
Crotamiton 1.0	
Denatured alcohol 66.5	
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 0.5	
1,3-Butylene glycol 5.0	
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 25.0	
Diisopropanolamine 1.5	
Totally 100.0 g	

DETD . . . Separately, to a homogeneous mixture of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in a part of denatured alcohol is added a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution and stirred. Thereto is added diisopropanolamine, and the mixture is made homogeneous by stirring to give a gel base.. . .

DETD . . . (Amount)

Neticonazole hydrochloride	1.0
Crotamiton 5.0	
Methyl salicylate 2.0	
Denatured alcohol 60.4	
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 1.0	
1,3-Butylene glycol 5.0	
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 25.0	
Diisopropanolamine 0.6	
Totally 100.0 g	

DETD . . . Separately, to a homogeneous mixture of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in a part of denatured alcohol is added a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution and stirred, and thereto is added diisopropanolamine, and the mixture is made homogeneous by stirring to give a gel. . .

DETD

(Components)	(Amount)
Terbinafine hydrochloride	3.0
Crotamiton 10.0	
Denatured alcohol 50.5	
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 1.0	
Polyethylene glycol 400 10.0	
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 25.0	
Diisopropanolamine 0.5	
Totally 100.0 g	

DETD . . . Separately, to a homogeneous mixture of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in a part of denatured alcohol is added a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution and stirred, and thereto is added diisopropanolamine, and the mixture is made homogeneous by stirring to give a gel. . .

DETD

(Components)	(Amount)
Bifonazole	1.0
l-Menthol 3.0	
Denatured alcohol 64.0	
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 0.5	
1,3-Butylene glycol 5.0	

4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 25.0
Diisopropanolamine 1.5
Totally 100.0 g

DETD . . . Separately, to a homogeneous mixture of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in a part of denatured alcohol is added a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution and stirred, and thereto is added diisopropanolamine, and the mixture is made homogeneous by stirring to give a gel. . .

DETD . . . Crotamiton 3.0
Peppermint oil 1.0
Octyldodecanol 10.0
Glycerin monostearate 0.5
Polyethyleneglycol monostearate (45E.O.) 0.5
1,3-Butylene glycol 5.0
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 30.0
2% Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution 27.5
Purified water 21.5
Totally 100.0 g

DETD . . . glycerin monostearate and polyethyleneglycol monostearate (45E.O.) by warming at about 70 to 80° C. Separately, to a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution are added a 2% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, 1,3-butylene glycol and purified water and the mixture is made homogenous. . .

DETD . . . 5.0
Peppermint oil 3.0
Diisopropyl adipate 15.0
Glycerin monostearate 2.0
Polyoxyl 40 monostearate 2.0
1,3-Butylene glycol 5.0
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 25.0
2% Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution 10.0
Purified water 21.0
Totally 100.0 g

DETD . . . glycerin monostearate and polyoxyl 40 monostearate by warming at about 70 to 80° C. Separately, to a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution are added a 2% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, 1,3-butylene glycol and purified water and the mixture is made homogenous. . .

DETD

(Components)	(Amount)
Ketoconazole	2.0
Diisopropyl adipate	15.0
Glycerin monostearate	2.0
Polyoxyl 40 monostearate	2.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	5.0
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution	25.0
2% Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution	10.0
Purified water	39.0
Totally 100.0 g	

DETD

(Components)	(Amount)
Terbinatine hydrochloride	1.0
Crotamiton	5.0
Isopropyl myristate	10.0

Lauromacrogol 2.0
1,3-Butylene glycol 5.0
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 30.0
2% Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution 35.0
Purified water 12.0
Totally 100.0 g

DETD . . . a 2% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution by warming at about 70 to 80° C. Separately, to a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution are added the remaining 2% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, 1,3-butylene glycol and purified water and the mixture is made. . .

DETD . . . l-Menthol 3.0
Diisopropyl adipate 10.0
Octyldodecanol 10.0
Glycerin monostearate 2.5
Polyoxyl 40 monostearate 2.5
1,3-Butylene glycol 10.0
4% Aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution 25.0
2% Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution 20.0
Purified water 16.0
Totally 100.0 g

DETD . . . glycerin monostearate and polyoxyl 40 monostearate by warming at about 70 to 80° C. Separately, to a 4% aqueous carboxyvinyl polymer solution are added a 2% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, 1,3-butylene glycol and purified water and the mixture is made homogenous. . .

IT 87-28-5, Glycol salicylate 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 483-63-6, Crotamiton 1490-04-6, Menthol 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 78613-35-1, Amorolfine 88678-31-3, Liranaftate 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 101530-10-3, Lanoconazole 101828-21-1, Butenafine 130726-68-0, Neticonazole
(Keratin-storable antifungal composition for external use)

IT 60628-96-8, Bifonazole
(keratin-storable antifungal composition for external use)

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:640678 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:262516
TITLE: An acidified composition for topical treatment of nail and skin conditions
INVENTOR(S): Sun, Ying; Liu, Jue-chen; Kimbleton, Elizabeth; Wang, Jonas C. T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson and Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9949835	A1	19991007	WO 1999-US6740	19990329 <--

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6231875	B1	20010515	US 1999-265284		19990309 <--
CA 2326774	A1	19991007	CA 1999-2326774		19990329 <--
AU 9932119	A	19991018	AU 1999-32119		19990329 <--
BR 9909324	A	20001205	BR 1999-9324		19990329 <--
EP 1067897	A1	20010117	EP 1999-914224		19990329 <--
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE					
JP 2002509867	T	20020402	JP 2000-540802		19990329 <--
CN 1198563	C	20050427	CN 1999-804581		19990329
TW 225407	B	20041221	TW 1999-88105254		19990527
MX 2000PA09631	A	20020311	MX 2000-PA9631		20000929 <--
HK 1034189	A1	20051216	HK 2001-104693		20010709
AU 2003246031	A1	20031002	AU 2003-246031		20030910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-80116P	P	19980331
			US 1999-265284	A	19990309
			WO 1999-US6740	W	19990329

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 9949835 A1 19991007

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9949835	A1	19991007	WO 1999-US6740	19990329 <--

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6231875	B1	20010515	US 1999-265284		19990309 <--
CA 2326774	A1	19991007	CA 1999-2326774		19990329 <--
AU 9932119	A	19991018	AU 1999-32119		19990329 <--
BR 9909324	A	20001205	BR 1999-9324		19990329 <--
EP 1067897	A1	20010117	EP 1999-914224		19990329 <--
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE					
JP 2002509867	T	20020402	JP 2000-540802		19990329 <--
CN 1198563	C	20050427	CN 1999-804581		19990329
TW 225407	B	20041221	TW 1999-88105254		19990527
MX 2000PA09631	A	20020311	MX 2000-PA9631		20000929 <--
HK 1034189	A1	20051216	HK 2001-104693		20010709
AU 2003246031	A1	20031002	AU 2003-246031		20030910

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Corticosteroids, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
Retinoids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acidified compns. for topical treatment of nail and skin conditions)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-64-1, 2-Propanone, biological studies 69-72-7, biological studies 79-14-1, biological studies 79-33-4, L-Lactic acid, biological studies 123-86-4 141-78-6, Acetic acid ethyl ester, biological studies 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate

9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-36-8 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9012-09-3, Cellulose triacetate 25135-39-1, Carboset 525 53237-50-6
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acidified compns. for topical treatment of nail and skin conditions)

IT 50-00-0D, Formaldehyde, polymers, biological studies 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 58-85-5, Biotin 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 64-72-2, Chlortetracycline hydrochloride 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 101-20-2, Triclocarban 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 777-11-7, Haloprogin 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin b 1405-10-3, Neomycin sulfate 1405-41-0, Gentamicin sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 2058-46-0, Oxytetracycline hydrochloride 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 3380-34-5 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24729-96-2, Clindamycin phosphate 25155-18-4, Methylbenzethonium chloride 27220-47-9, Econazole 38304-91-5 41621-49-2, Ciclopirox olamine 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65277-42-1 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 67914-69-6, Elubiol 67915-31-5, Terconazole 78613-35-1, Amorolfine 83701-22-8, Minoxidil sulfate 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 98319-26-7, Finasteride 100986-85-4, (-)-Ofloxacin 101828-21-1, Butenafine 105635-75-4, Ethocyn 110588-57-3, Saperconazole 112965-21-6, Calcipotriene
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acidified compns. for topical treatment of nail and skin conditions)

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:166607 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Topical and transdermal delivery system utilizing submicron oil spheres
INVENTOR(S):	Friedman, Doron, Carmei Yossef, Israel Schwartz, Joseph, Rehovot, Israel Aviv, Haim, Rehovot, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pharmos Corp., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6004566		19991221	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-36116		19930323	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IL 1992-101387	19920326

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,2,17
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	852

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . 870 claims good anti-inflammatory activity and high safety of an anti-inflammatory substance in combination with MCT oil and carboxy vinyl polymer. Again, droplet size is not emphasized.

DETD . . . the trade name TWEEN (ICI American Inc., Wilmington, Del., U.S.A.), PLURONIC F-68 (trade name of BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany for a copolymer of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene). At this time, PLURONIC F-68 and the POLOXAMER 188 are preferred. The TYLOXAPOL and TWEEN surfactants. . .

DETD . . . carbopols and adjusting to a pH, organic thickening agents such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) or a hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) polymer, or cetostearyl alcohol and other waxes that may rigidify, solidify or increase the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion to the. . .

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-86-1 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-47-6, Physostigmine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-26-8, Vitamin A 94-24-6, Tetracaine 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 321-64-2, Tacrine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1024-99-3 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 4345-03-3, α-Tocopherol succinate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 36322-90-4 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 78213-16-8, Diclofenac diethylammonium salt 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin
(topical and transdermal delivery system containing submicron oil spheres)

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:163719 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Antifungal agent			
INVENTOR(S):	Akashi, Toshi, Tokyo, Japan Tanaka, Shigeo, Tokyo, Japan Sugita, Kimiko, Tokyo, Japan Kohita, Hideki, Tokyo, Japan Yamagishi, Michio, Tokyo, Japan Obata, Kiyotaka, Tokyo, Japan			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6001864		19991214	<--
	WO 9640121		19961219	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-952433		19971120	(8)
	WO 1996-JP1553		19960607	
			19971120	PCT 371 date
			19971120	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1995-140598		19950607	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henley, III, Raymond			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Lorusso & Loud			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)			

10518776

LINE COUNT: 537
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM As polymers, there may be mentioned a carboxyvinyl polymer, methyl cellulose and the like.
SUMM . . . surfactants, there may be mentioned polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan monopalmitate, monostearic acid glycerides, sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer, polysorbates, sodium lauryl sulfate, sucrose fatty acid esters, lecithin and the like.
DETD . . . 200 g

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	100 g
Propylene glycol	1,000 g
Liquid paraffin	500 g
Stearyl alcohol	100 g
Carboxyvinyl polymer	50 g
Diisopropanolamine	100 g
Purified water	q.s. to a total of 10,000 g

DETD . . . monostearate, liquid paraffin and stearyl alcohol) were dissolved by warming and allowed to cool to room temperature. Then, the carboxyvinyl polymer was dissolved in the water and the propylene glycol and allowed to stand at room temperature to make the carboxyvinyl polymer swollen. The said oily phase and aqueous phase were stirred at room temperature to prepare gel creams.
IT 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 288-32-4D, Imidazole, derivs. 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 27220-47-9, Econazole 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 115905-40-3, Decalinium chloride
(antifungal composition comprising an imidazole-base antifungal agent and a quaternary ammonium salt)

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:256065 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:312927
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:61929a,61932a
TITLE: Ear creams for veterinary use
INVENTOR(S): Joge, Takusou
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toko Yakuhin Kogyo K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10109928	A	19980428	JP 1996-264198	19961004 <--
JP 3892085	B2	20070314		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-264198	19961004

PI JP 10109928 A 19980428 Heisei

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 10109928	A	19980428	JP 1996-264198	19961004 <--
JP 3892085	B2	20070314		

AB . . . A cream contained orbifloxacin 1.0, micozole nitrate 1.0, triamcinolone acetonide 0.1, crotamiton 5.0, iso-Pr myristate 10.0, lauromacrogol 1.0, 4% varboxyvinyl polymer 15.0, 2% NaOH 10.0, propylene glycol 5.0 and purified water to 100 g.

Jagoe

IT 50-02-2 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-40-7, Diethyl sebacate 483-63-6, Crotamitone 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1394-02-1, Trichomycin 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1405-10-3, Fradiomycin sulfate 1405-41-0, Gentamycin sulfate 5333-42-6, 2-Octyldodecanol 6938-94-9, Diisopropyl adipate 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 9002-92-0, Lauromacrogol 9004-99-3, Polyethylene glycol monostearate 19504-77-9, Variotin 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24168-96-5, Isoconazole nitrate 24169-02-6, Econazole nitrate 25322-68-3, PolyEthylene glycol 31566-31-1, Glycerin monostearate 56391-57-2, Netilmicin sulfate 58152-03-7, Isepamicin 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 61318-91-0, Sulconazole nitrate 64211-46-7, Oxiconazole nitrate 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 74011-58-8, Enoxacin 77175-51-0 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 98079-52-8, Lomefloxacin hydrochloride 110871-86-8, Sparfloxacin 113617-63-3, Orbifloxacin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ear creams for treatment of otitis externa in animals)

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:156949 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for preparing pharmaceutical composition having an increased active substance dissolution rate, and the compositions obtained
INVENTOR(S): Conte, Ubaldo, Busto Arsizio, Italy
La Manna, Aldo, Pavia, Italy
Giunchedi, Paolo, Pavia, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jagotec AG, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5849329		19981215	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-524739		19950907 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-321123, filed on 11 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5476654 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-733457, filed on 22 Jul 1991, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1990-21091	19900727

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Clardy, S. Mark
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 898
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . process is described for preparing pharmaceutical compositions by co-grinding or dry mixing the active substance with cyclodextrins or with hydrophilic polymer materials which swell on contact with water. Homogeneous compositions are obtained from which the active substance is released very rapidly. . .

SUMM . . . water-soluble active principle in an organic solvent (generally apolar) and then loading the obtained solution onto a support of hydrophilic polymer material able to swell on contact with

water and aqueous fluids.

SUMM However this method requires the use of a very complicated process in that generally the supporting polymer material must be uniformly coated and brought into intimate contact with the organic solution of the active substance.

SUMM . . . that large quantities of solvent must generally be treated to obtain solutions able to be uniformly distributed on the supporting polymer material.

SUMM Said process is characterised in that the active substance is co-ground or dry mixed with cyclodextrins or with a hydrophilic polymer substance which swells on contact with water and the obtained mixtures can be formulated with excipients normally used in the. . .

DETD The process consists first of all of co-grinding or dry mixing the active substance with cyclodextrins or with hydrophilic polymer materials which swell on contact with water.

DETD A basic characteristic of the invention is the choice of polymer materials, which can be natural or synthetic.

DETD The initial particle size distribution of said polymer materials is not important, and can lie within a wide range provided it falls within the limits of normal pharmaceutical. . .

DETD The polymer materials used in the process of the present invention are chosen from the group consisting of crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxymethyl starch, potassium methacrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer (ambelite IRP88), polyvinylalcohols, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylcyclodextrin, alpha, beta, gamma cyclodextrin or derivatives and other dextran derivatives, glucans, scleroglucans and derivatives.

DETD Synthetic or semisynthetic polymer materials of different degrees of crosslinking, different molecular weights and different properties and rates of swelling in water can also be used, such as crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone and crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose. Natural polymer materials can also be used such as starches, modified starches, cellulose, variously substituted cellulose derivatives and formalin-casein.

DETD To evaluate the influence of the polymer particle size on the dissolution characteristics of the active principle, a test was performed using crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone with a particle. . .

DETD The results of the dissolution test are shown in Table VI, compared with those obtained using the polymer material of coarser particle size (see Example 4).

DETD The results show the the initial polymer particle size significantly influences the release kinetics only during the initial stage (about 15 min).

DETD Again the results are shown compared with those obtained using the polymer material of coarser particle size (see Example 4).

CLM What is claimed:

. . . with an agent which provides a controlled active principle dissolution rate and consists of cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose and a hydrophilic polymer which forms a gel on contact with water, said hydrophilic polymer being selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxylpropylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, scleroglucan and polyvinyl alcohol, to form a mixture wherein. . .

IT 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 439-14-5, Diazepam 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 15687-37-3, Naftazone 21187-98-4, Gliclazide 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 60628-96-8, Bifonazole
(oral compns. containing water-swellable polymers and, controlled-release)

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:47889 USPATFULL
TITLE: Manufacture of acrylic fiber
INVENTOR(S): Cox, Roland, Derby, United Kingdom
Taylor, Jonathan Michael, Rugby, United Kingdom
Thomson, Julie Ann, Coventry, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Courtaulds Fibres (Holdings) Limited, London, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5746959		19980505	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-781357		19970121	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1996-1292	19960123

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tentoni, Leo B.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Howson and Howson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 248
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Manufacture of acrylic fiber

AB Acrylic fiber with persistent antifungal properties can be prepared by extruding a dope which comprises an acrylic polymer in solution and an antifungal agent through a die into a coagulating bath. The antifungal agent is preferably a neutral. . .

SUMM This invention relates to methods of making acrylic fibers which exhibit antimicrobial, in particular antifungal, activity.

SUMM According to the invention there is provided a process for the manufacture of an acrylic fiber comprising the step of extruding through a die into a coagulating bath a dope which comprises (i) an acrylic polymer in solution in a solvent and (ii) a fungicidal agent.

SUMM . . . agents bearing a permanent positive charge are generally less preferred, because such substances may bind to dye sites in the acrylic polymer, resulting in loss of effectiveness. The fungicidal agent is preferably of low solubility in water, preferably of solubility no more. . . or sublimation temperature of the fungicidal agent is preferably sufficiently low that it can be caused to migrate through the acrylic fiber by hot treatment processes such as drying or (particularly in the case of textile articles containing the acrylic fiber) ironing. The melting point of the antifungal agent is preferably in the range from 70° to 200° C. The. . . in U.S. Pat. No. 3,334,126. Other suitable fungicidal agents include a wide range of azole antimycotics such as bifonazole (CAS 60628-96-8), clotrimazole (CAS 23593-75-1) and agents of the miconazole (CAS 22832-87-7) group; phenolic compounds such as chlorophenes, for example dichlorophene (CAS. . .

SUMM The acrylic polymer may be any of those known in the art for the manufacture of extruded acrylic articles such as fibers and films. The acrylic polymer comprises at least 85 percent by weight acrylonitrile monomer units. The acrylic polymer often additionally comprises minor amounts of one or more other olefinic monomers, for example neutral monomers such as methyl acrylate. . .

SUMM The dope comprises a solution of the acrylic polymer in a solvent. Many such solvents are known in the art, and they include amides such as dimethyl formamide and. . . to dispersion in the dope, for example by milling. A mixture of the fungicidal agent and the solvent for the acrylic polymer can be milled to form a dispersion (paste or slurry) containing the agent in particulate form. Such a paste or slurry can be blended with a solution of the acrylic polymer in the solvent to form a dope suitable for use in the process of the invention.

SUMM . . . often from 0.01 to 2 percent or from 0.1 to 1.0 percent, by weight based on the weight of the acrylic polymer. It will be appreciated that it is often desirable to use the minimum amount of the fungicidal agent that is. . .

SUMM The acrylic fiber may take the form of continuous filament yarn, tow or staple fiber. Extrusion of the dope may be performed. . . the coagulating bath. The process of the invention can be employed in the manufacture of bicomponent fibers. After extrusion, the acrylic fiber may be further processed and collected in known manner.

SUMM The fungicidal agent may be dispersed in the acrylic fiber, at the molecular level or (which may be preferred) as fine particles.

SUMM . . . example pigments, stabilisers, bactericidal agents and the like. Where a bactericidal agent is used, it may be incorporated into the acrylic fiber by dissolution or dispersion in the dope in similar manner to the fungicidal agent. Such a bactericidal agent may. . .

DETD . . . 48 hours or more to reduce the particle size of the tolnaftate (originally 4-90 micron) to a value acceptable for acrylic fiber spinning. The milled paste so formed was blended with an acrylic dope (93% acrylonitrile, 6% methyl acrylate and 1% AMPS; 13% polymer content; viscosity ca. 45 Pa.s; solvent aqueous sodium thiocyanate) by low-shear mixing to provide an injectable premix containing 0.5% tolnaftate. An acrylic dope of the same composition as that used to make the premix was spun through a spinnerette (63 micron holes). . .

DETD . . . 70:30 blend yarns of lyocell (solvent-spun rayon available from Courtaulds Fibres (Holdings) Limited under the Trade Mark TENCEL) and the acrylic fiber produced by the method of the invention. Samples of these fabrics were laundered using a conventional domestic washing machine. . .

DETD TABLE 2

Launderings	Width of Inhibition Zone mm 100% acrylic		70:30 Tencel/acrylic	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	9	15	9	16
2	5	16	8	17
3	6	15	6	17
4. . .				

DETD . . . repeated launderings. It will also be observed that the blend fabric gave results at least as good as the 100% acrylic fabric. Control samples (made from conventional acrylic fiber) showed fungal growth in all streaks (zero inhibition zone).

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A process for the manufacture of an acrylic fiber, comprising the steps of: (a) providing a dope which comprises (i) an acrylic polymer in solution in a solvent, and (ii) a

fungicidal agent selected from the group consisting of tolnaftate, bifonazole, clotrimazole, miconazole,. . . dope through a die into a coagulating bath: and (c) coagulating said dope in the coagulating bath, thereby forming said acrylic fiber.

CLM What is claimed:
. . . said solvent to form a particulate dispersion of said fungicidal agent in said solvent; (ii) providing a solution of said acrylic polymer in said solvent; and (iii) blending said dispersion and said solution to form said dope.

CLM What is claimed:
7. The process according to claim 1, wherein the amount of said fungicidal agent imparted to said acrylic fiber in said dope providing, extruding and coagulating steps is in the range of 0.01 to 2 percent by weight based on the weight of the acrylic fiber.

IT 70-30-4, Hexachlorophene 97-23-4, Dichlorophene 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 60628-96-8, Bifonazole
(fungicide; manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties)

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:14487 USPATFULL
TITLE: Skin care compositions containing fatty acid amides, azoles, and retinol or retinyl ester
INVENTOR(S): Granger, Stewart Paton, Paramus, NJ, United States
Rawlings, Anthony Vincent, Warrington, England
Scott, Ian Richard, Allendale, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elizabeth Arden Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5716627		19980210	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-638074		19960425 (8)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsan
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mitelman, Rimma
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 958
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . 20
Siiicone fluid 344.sup.3 55.79
Squalene 10
Linoleic acid 0.01
Cholesterol 0.03
2-hydroxy-n-octanoic acid 0.7
Vitamin E linoleate 0.5
Herbal oil 0.5
Ethanol 2

.sup.1 A dimethyl silicone polymer having a molecular weight of at least

50,000 and a viscosity of at least 10,000 centistokes at 25° C., available. . .

IT 68-26-8, Retinol 68-26-8D, Retinol, esters 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 127-47-9, Retinyl acetate 302-79-4, Retinoic acid. 631-89-0, Retinyl linoleate 7069-42-3, Retinyl propionate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 27220-47-9, Econazole 38083-17-9, Climbazole 56863-02-6 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 68171-52-8
(skin care compns. containing retinol or retinyl ester)

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:720696 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:308382
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:60311a,60314a
TITLE: Manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties
INVENTOR(S): Cox, Roland; Taylor, Jonathan Michael; Thomson, Julie Ann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Courtaulds Fibres, UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	GB 2309461	A	19970730	GB 1997-1239	19970122 <--
	GB 2309461	B	19991020		
	US 5746959	A	19980505	US 1997-781357	19970121 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-1292 A 19960123

TI Manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties

PI GB 2309461 A 19970730

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2309461	A	19970730	GB 1997-1239	19970122 <--
	GB 2309461	B	19991020		
	US 5746959	A	19980505	US 1997-781357	19970121 <--

AB The fibers are prepared by spinning a dope comprising (A) an acrylic polymer in solution in a solvent and (B) a fungicidal agent into a coagulating bath to form fibers containing dispersed B particles. A dope containing 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-acrylonitrile-Me acrylate copolymer and tolnaftate (I) was spun through a spinneret into a coagulating bath to form a tow, washed, finished, dried, and. . .

ST antifungal acrylic fiber manuf; tolnaftate fungicide
acrylic fiber; fungus resistant acrylic fiber manuf;
fabric acrylic fungus resistant

IT Acrylic fibers, uses
Acrylic fibers, uses
Synthetic polymeric fibers, uses
Synthetic polymeric fibers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid-acrylonitrile-Me acrylate; manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties)

IT Acrylic fibers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabrics; manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal

properties)
IT Fungicides
Nonwoven fabrics
(manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties)
IT Acrylic fibers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties)
IT 27119-08-0, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate copolymer
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fiber; manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties)
IT 70-30-4, Hexachlorophene 97-23-4, Dichlorophene 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 60628-96-8, Bifonazole
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fungicide; manufacture of acrylic fibers with persistent antifungal properties)

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113639 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for topical application to skin
INVENTOR(S): Pillai, Sreekumar, Wayne, NJ, United States
Mahajan, Manisha N., Edgewater, NJ, United States
Rawlings, Anthony V., Wyckoff, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5582832		19961210	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-469454		19950606	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mitelman, Rimma
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1143
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . 20
Silicone fluid 344.sup.3
55.59
Squalene 10
Linoleic acid 0.01
Cholesterol 0.03
2-hydroxy-n-octanoic acid
0.7
Vitamin E linoleate 0.5
Herbal oil 0.5
Ethanol 2

.sup.1 A dimethyl silicone polymer having a molecular weight of at least
50,000 and a viscosity of at least 10,000 centistokes at 25° C.,
available. . .
IT 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1,
Clotrimazole 27220-47-9, Econazole 38083-17-9, Climbazole
60628-96-8, Bifonazole 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64872-76-0,
Butoconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 115575-11-6, Liarozole
(compns. for topical application to skin containing azole compound in
combination with lipid)

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:128305 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:185627
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:34171a,34174a
TITLE: Adhesive preparations of antifungal imidazoles
INVENTOR(S): Kokubo, Takemasa; Matsuda, Tetsuaki; Ito, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nichiban Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07309755	A	19951128	JP 1994-106710	19940520 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-106710 19940520
PI JP 07309755 A 19951128 Heisei

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 07309755	A	19951128	JP 1994-106710	19940520 <--

AB . . . nail to show long-acting topical effect against candidiasis and tinea. A polypropylene film was cast-coated with an adhesive composition containing acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer, AcOEt, and econazole nitrate (I) and the layer was covered with a polypropylene release film to give a transdermal preparation. . .
IT 22916-47-8, Miconazole 27220-47-9, Econazole 27523-40-6, Isoconazole
61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 65277-42-1,
Ketoconazole 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 74512-12-2, Omoconazole
77175-51-0, Croconazole 101530-10-3, Lanoconazole 130726-68-0,
Neticonazole
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antifungal adhesive prepns. with supported adhesive layer containing
antifungal imidazoles)

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:112342 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for preparing pharmaceutical compositions
having an increased active substance dissolution rate,
and the compositions obtained
INVENTOR(S): Conte, Ubaldo, Busto Arsizio, Italy
La Manna, Aldo, Pavia, Italy
Giunchedi, Paolo, Pavia, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jagotec AG, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

10518776

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5476654 19951219 <--
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-321123 19941011 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-76477, filed on 14 Jun 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-733457, filed on 22 Jul 1991, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1990-21091	19900727

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bleutge, John C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 889
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . process is described for preparing pharmaceutical compositions by co-grinding or dry mixing the active substance with cyclodextrins or with hydrophilic polymer materials which swell on contact with water. Homogeneous compositions are obtained from which the active substance is released very rapidly. . .

SUMM . . . water-soluble active principle in an organic solvent (generally apolar) and then loading the obtained solution onto a support of hydrophilic polymer material able to swell on contact with water and aqueous fluids.

SUMM However this method requires the use of a very complicated process in that generally the supporting polymer material must be uniformly coated and brought into intimate contact with the organic solution of the active substance.

SUMM . . . that large quantities of solvent must generally be treated to obtain solutions able to be uniformly distributed on the supporting polymer material.

SUMM Said process is characterised in that the active substance is co-ground or dry mixed with cyclodextrins or with a hydrophilic polymer substance which swells on contact with water and the obtained mixtures can be formulated with excipients normally used in the. . .

SUMM The process consists first of all of co-grinding or dry mixing the active substance with cyclodextrins or with hydrophilic polymer materials which swell on contact with water.

SUMM . . . pin mill, hammer mill, ball mill and/or fluid jet mills. A basic characteristic of the invention is the choice of polymer materials, which can be natural or synthetic.

SUMM The initial particle size distribution of said polymer materials is not important, and can lie within a wide range provided it falls within the limits of normal pharmaceutical. . .

SUMM The polymer materials used in the process of the present invention are chosen from the group consisting of crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxymethyl starch, potassium methacrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer (ambelite IRP88), polyvinylalcohols, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylcyclodextrin, alpha, beta, gamma cyclodextrin or derivatives and other dextran derivatives, glucans, scleroglucans and derivatives.

SUMM Synthetic or semisynthetic polymer materials of different degrees of crosslinking, different molecular weights and different properties and rates of swelling in water can also be used, such as crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone and crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose. Natural polymer materials can also be

used such as starches, modified starches, cellulose, variously substituted cellulose derivatives and formalin-casein.

DETD To evaluate the influence of the polymer particle size on the dissolution characteristics of the active principle, a test was performed using crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone with a particle. . .

DETD The results of the dissolution test are shown in Table VI, compared with those obtained using the polymer material of coarser particle size (see Example 4).

DETD The results show the initial polymer particle size significantly influences the release kinetics only during the initial stage (about 15 min).

DETD Again the results are shown compared with those obtained using the polymer material of coarser particle size (see Example 4).

CLM What is claimed:

. . . terfenadine with an agent which provides a controlled terfenadine dissolution rate and consists of cross-linked sodium carboxymethylcellulose and a hydrophilic polymer which forms a gel on contact with water, said hydrophilic polymer being selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxylpropylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, scleroglucan and polyvinyl alcohol, to form a mixture wherein. . .

IT 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 439-14-5, Diazepam 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 15687-37-3, Naftazone 21187-98-4, Gliclazide 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 60628-96-8, Bifonazole
(oral compns. containing water-swellable polymers and, controlled-release)

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:53286 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Skin cream preparation for external use			
INVENTOR(S):	Nakagawa, Akira, Tosu, Japan Miyata, Satoru, Tosu, Japan Kubota, Yusuke, Dazaifu, Japan			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Saga, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5322685		19940621	<--
	WO 9101716		19910221	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-820638		19920122	(7)
	WO 1990-JP965		19900727	
			19920122	PCT 371 date
			19920122	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1989-202338		19890803	
	JP 1990-31189		19900209	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Gardner, Sally			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bucknam and Archer			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	813			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . cream preparation for external use of the present invention may

further contain appropriate amounts of viscosity modifiers such as carboxyvinyl polymer, hydroxypropylcellulose or polyvinyl alcohol, moistening agents (such as 1,3-butylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol or methylbuteanediol, preservatives such as methylparaben, propylparaben. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . water (h) 0.05% by weight of a viscosity modifier which is a member selected from the group of a carboxyvinyl polymer, hydroxypropyl cellulose and polyvinyl alcohol and B) as the pharmaceutically active agent either omoconazole nitrate or ketotifen or ketotifen fumarate.

. . .

IT 23593-75-1 25122-46-7 60628-96-8, Bifonazole
(topical cream containing)

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:642615 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:242615
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:38911a,38914a
TITLE: Film-forming, pharmaceutical vehicles containing hydrophilic, polymeric resins for application of medicaments to nails, pharmaceutical compositions based on the vehicles, and methods of treating onychopathic conditions using tne compositions
INVENTOR(S): Hebborn, Peter; Acharya, Ramesh N.; Bidgood, Alison
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dermatological Products of Texas, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8702580	A1	19870507	WO 1986-US2292	19861031 <--
W: AU, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8666278	A	19870519	AU 1986-66278	19861031 <--
AU 599064	B2	19900712		
EP 247142	A1	19871202	EP 1986-907064	19861031 <--
EP 247142	B1	19930107		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 01501143	T	19890420	JP 1986-506057	19861031 <--
AT 84208	T	19930115	AT 1986-907064	19861031 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1985-794361 A 19851104
EP 1986-907064 A 19861031
WO 1986-US2292 A 19861031

PI WO 8702580 A1 19870507

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 8702580	A1	19870507	WO 1986-US2292	19861031 <--
W: AU, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8666278	A	19870519	AU 1986-66278	19861031 <--
AU 599064	B2	19900712		
EP 247142	A1	19871202	EP 1986-907064	19861031 <--
EP 247142	B1	19930107		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 01501143	T	19890420	JP 1986-506057	19861031 <--

AT 84208 T 19930115 AT 1986-907064 19861031 <--
AB Pharmaceutical compns. useful for treatment of conditions of human nails contain a hydrophilic film-forming resin in a solvent, and a drug of mol. weight <550. The resin forms a continuous, self-supporting film when applied to human nails and does not disintegrate when contacted with water and is. . .
IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 148-79-8 3689-76-7, Chlormidazole 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15922-78-8, Sodium pyrithione 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 27220-47-9, Econazole 29342-05-0 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65899-73-2, Tioconazole
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nail coating composition containing)

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 27 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:156335 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2008 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA10726242615Z
TITLE: Film-forming, pharmaceutical vehicles containing hydrophilic, polymeric resins for application of medicaments to nails, pharmaceutical compositions based on the vehicles, and methods of treating onychopathic conditions using tne compositions
AUTHOR(S): Hebborn, Peter; Acharya, Ramesh N.; Bidgood, Alison
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Dermatological Products of Texas
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 872580 A1 7 May 1987
SOURCE: (1987) PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1987:642615
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 17 Jun 2003
PI WO 872580 A1 7 May 1987
SO (1987) PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
AB Pharmaceutical compns. useful for treatment of conditions of human nails contain a hydrophilic film-forming resin in a solvent, and a drug of mol. weight <550. The resin forms a continuous, self-supporting film when applied to human nails and does not disintegrate when contacted with water and is. . .
RN . . . (Hydrocortisone)
137-40-6 (Sodium propionate)
3689-76-7 (Chlormidazole)
15687-27-1 (Ibuprofen)
15922-78-8 (Sodium pyrithione)
22832-87-7 (Miconazole nitrate)
22916-47-8 (Miconazole)
23593-75-1 (Clotrimazole)
27220-47-9 (Econazole)
60628-96-8 (Bifonazole)
65277-42-1 (Ketoconazole)
65899-73-2 (Tioconazole)
9002-89-5 (Polyvinylalcohol)
9003-01-4 (Polyacrylic acid)
9004-34-6Q (Cellulose, ethers)
25086-89-9 (Pvp/va)

25135-39-1 (Carboset 525)
25322-68-3 (Polyethylene. . .

L13 ANSWER 24 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:502623 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:102623
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:16535a,16538a
TITLE: Antimycotic gel preparations
INVENTOR(S): Uehara, Minehiko; Ohara, Yoshishige; Hattori, Toshiyuki; Nishioka, Takaaki; Hata, Hiroko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 186055	A2	19860702	EP 1985-115830	19851212 <--
EP 186055	A3	19870722		
EP 186055	B1	19900725		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 61151117	A	19860709	JP 1984-271890	19841225 <--
JP 04021646	B	19920413		
AT 54825	T	19900815	AT 1985-115830	19851212 <--
CA 1261756	A1	19890926	CA 1985-498430	19851223 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-271890 A 19841225
EP 1985-115830 A 19851212

PI EP 186055 A2 19860702

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 186055	A2	19860702	EP 1985-115830	19851212 <--
EP 186055	A3	19870722		
EP 186055	B1	19900725		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 61151117	A	19860709	JP 1984-271890	19841225 <--
JP 04021646	B	19920413		
AT 54825	T	19900815	AT 1985-115830	19851212 <--
CA 1261756	A1	19890926	CA 1985-498430	19851223 <--

AB An antimycotic gel comprises clotrimazole or bifonazole, a carboxy vinyl polymer, an organic amine and 1,3-butylene glycol. The preparation permits excellent penetration and absorption of the active ingredient through the skin,. . .
IT 23593-75-1 60628-96-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimycotic gel containing)

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:497669 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:97669
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:14863a,14866a
TITLE: Antimycotic gels containing azoles and benzyl alcohol and spreading agents
INVENTOR(S): Von Bittera, Miklos; Hoff, Dieter; Buechel, Karl Heinz; Plempel, Manfred; Regel, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3244027	A1	19840530	DE 1982-3244027	19821127 <--
NO 8304083	A	19840528	NO 1983-4083	19831109 <--
EP 113009	A2	19840711	EP 1983-111460	19831117 <--
EP 113009	A3	19850925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
HU 32503	A2	19840828	HU 1983-4039	19831124 <--
HU 187612	B	19860228		
DK 8305417	A	19840528	DK 1983-5417	19831125 <--
JP 59108713	A	19840623	JP 1983-220891	19831125 <--
CA 1209916	A1	19860819	CA 1983-441948	19831125 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1982-3244027 A 19821127
PI DE 3244027 A1 19840530

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 3244027	A1	19840530	DE 1982-3244027	19821127 <--
NO 8304083	A	19840528	NO 1983-4083	19831109 <--
EP 113009	A2	19840711	EP 1983-111460	19831117 <--
EP 113009	A3	19850925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
HU 32503	A2	19840828	HU 1983-4039	19831124 <--
HU 187612	B	19860228		
DK 8305417	A	19840528	DK 1983-5417	19831125 <--
JP 59108713	A	19840623	JP 1983-220891	19831125 <--
CA 1209916	A1	19860819	CA 1983-441948	19831125 <--

AB Antimycotic gels contain azoles and benzyl alc. [100-51-6] and spreading agents and gel formers such as ethoxylated cetylstearyl alc., poly(acrylic acid) [9003-01-4] or poly(methacrylic acid) [25087-26-7]. A gel was formed containing bifonazole [60628-96-8] 1.00, polyol fatty acid ester 20.00, ethoxylated cetylstearyl 16.00, iso-Pr myristate 10.00, benzyl alc. 3.00, lactic acid 1.50 and water. .
.
IT 23593-75-1 60628-96-8 60628-98-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimycotic gels containing)

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:550741 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:150741
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 97:25013a,25016a
TITLE: Antifungal compositions in the form of an elastic film with a high release of the drug
INVENTOR(S): Von Bittera, Miklos; Buechel, Karl Heinz; Plempel, Manfred; Regel, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

	EP 55397	A1	19820707	EP 1981-109948	19811127 <--
	EP 55397	B1	19840822		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	DE 3045914	A1	19820722	DE 1980-3045914	19801205 <--
	NO 8103932	A	19820607	NO 1981-3932	19811119 <--
	AT 9060	T	19840915	AT 1981-109948	19811127 <--
	IL 64436	A	19850331	IL 1981-64436	19811202 <--
	FI 8103885	A	19820606	FI 1981-3885	19811203 <--
	DK 8105382	A	19820606	DK 1981-5382	19811204 <--
	AU 8178261	A	19820610	AU 1981-78261	19811204 <--
	AU 546449	B2	19850905		
	JP 57122015	A	19820729	JP 1981-194673	19811204 <--
	ZA 8108431	A	19821124	ZA 1981-8431	19811204 <--
	CA 1175355	A1	19841002	CA 1981-391480	19811204 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				DE 1980-3045914 A	19801205
				EP 1981-109948 A	19811127

PI EP 55397 A1 19820707

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 55397	A1	19820707	EP 1981-109948	19811127 <--
	EP 55397	B1	19840822		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	DE 3045914	A1	19820722	DE 1980-3045914	19801205 <--
	NO 8103932	A	19820607	NO 1981-3932	19811119 <--
	AT 9060	T	19840915	AT 1981-109948	19811127 <--
	IL 64436	A	19850331	IL 1981-64436	19811202 <--
	FI 8103885	A	19820606	FI 1981-3885	19811203 <--
	DK 8105382	A	19820606	DK 1981-5382	19811204 <--
	AU 8178261	A	19820610	AU 1981-78261	19811204 <--
	AU 546449	B2	19850905		
	JP 57122015	A	19820729	JP 1981-194673	19811204 <--
	ZA 8108431	A	19821124	ZA 1981-8431	19811204 <--
	CA 1175355	A1	19841002	CA 1981-391480	19811204 <--

AB . . . ingredient contain antimycotic 0.1-1, spreading agent 2-10, and solubilizer 1-8%. The film forming ingredient is poly(vinylpyrrolidinone) [9003-39-8] or vinylpyrrolidinone-vinyl acetate copolymer [25086-89-9]. Thus, trifonazole (I) [60628-96-8] 1, 2-octyldodecanol [5333-42-6] (solubilizer) 2, iso-Pr myristate [110-27-0] (spreading agent) 6, and vinylpyrrolidinone-vinyl acetate copolymer 10 g were dissolved in iso-PrOH to 100 mL to give a preparation that was highly effective in treating Trichophyton. . .

ST trifonazole polymer film; fungicide trifonazole skin; solubilizer fungicide skin; spreading agent fungicide skin

IT Fungicides and Fungistats
(polymer solns. in, for film formation on skin)

IT 23593-75-1 60628-96-8 60628-98-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fungicide composition containing polymer and, for film formation on skin)

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 27 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	81:977 USPATFULL
TITLE:	α-(4-Biphenylyl)-benzyl-azolium salts and their use for combating micro-organisms
INVENTOR(S):	Regel, Erik, Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic of Draber, Wilfried, Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic of Buchel, Karl H., Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic of Plempel, Manfred, Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic

	of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4243670		19810106	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1979-14783		19790223	(6)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1977-833630, filed on 15 Sep 1977, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1976-2643563	19760928

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rollins, Alton D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,4
LINE COUNT: 520
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . the formula (I) into the corresponding azolium hydroxides, for example, by means of a base or of an anion exchange resin, and then reacting them with an appropriate acid.

IT 60628-96-8P
(preparation and reaction with α-biphenylylbenzyl chloride)